slides and large series of photographs and specimens, on recently discovered subfossil Prosimiæ from Madagascar, in which he discussed their affinities with extant Lemurs and with the higher Primates. The remains were obtained in the muddy bed of a swamp formed by the blocking-up of the river Mazy by a lava-flow, at from a few inches to 3 or 4 feet below the surface. They consisted of a large number of skulls and limb-bones of Lemurs and Lemur-like animals. This great amount of material enabled the author to corroborate the view, previously put forward by Dr. Forsyth Major, that the extinct Lemurs of Madagascar were, in many respects, intermediate between existing Lemurs and Monkeys, and to express his belief that the New World Monkeys and the Lemuridæ, as well as the Malagasy Indrisinæ, had a common origin. He also stated his opinion that, in view of the recent additions to our knowledge of the Prosimiæ and of what the present collection revealed with regard to their close relationship to the Apes, it was not possible to separate the Primates, as hitherto, into the two suborders Lemuroidea and Anthropoidea.

This paper will be printed entire in the 'Transactions.'

The following papers were read:—

1. Descriptions of some New Species of Animal Parasites. By L. W. Sambon, M.D., F.Z.S.*

[Received March 19, 1907.]

Wellcomia mitchelli Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 15 (March 26).

Habitat. Small intestine of *Pedetes cafer*.

Only females found, 12–15 mm. long and about 1 mm. broad. Characterised by the presence of a conical ovipositor 2–3 mm. long, placed ventrally on the anterior third of the body, 2–3·5 mm. from the cephalic extremity, and by a spirally twisted tail, 2–3 mm. long, terminating in a fine point. Body semitransparent. Head tapering anteriorly. Mouth trilabiate; œsophagus long and terminating in a spherical bulb. Anus open ventrally at 3–4 mm. from tail-end. Eggs smooth, oblong, asymmetrical, and measuring 60–65 μ by 28–32 μ.

Sparganum baxteri Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 16 (March 26).

Habitat. Connective tissue of Man.

Long, flat, unsegmented body, 15 cm. long and 1·5 mm. broad,

* [The complete account of the new species described in this communication appears here; but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' the species are distinguished by the name being underlined.—Editor.]

with numerous irregular transverse folds and a distinct longitudinal groove on ventral surface. Anterior extremity 2–5 mm. broad; head completely invaginated. Posterior extremity 2 mm. broad, with shallow median slit. Extracted from an abscess on the thigh of a Masai in British Central Africa.

SCHISTOSOMUM MANSONI Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 16 (March 26).

Habitat. Blood-vessels of Man.

In the Congo Free State, in other parts of Africa, and in the West Indies there is a form of Bilharziasis clinically and pathologically similar to the Asiatic form caused by *Schistosomum japonicum*, and unlike the classic East African form due to *S. hæmatobium*. The eggs of the species which causes this peculiar form are never found in the urine, but seem to be eliminated through the intestine only. They differ from those of *S. hæmatobium* in having a broad lateral spine totally different in size, shape, and position from the small, straight, terminal spine which characterises the ova of *S. hæmatobium*. Hitherto, the laterally spined ova, usually observed in Egypt in cases of mixed infection, have been looked upon as having been distorted while passing through the rectal mucosa. Sir Patrick Manson suggested several years ago, that the laterally spined ova found in the fæces of patients, and never in the urine, might represent a new species. In appreciation of this, one of his many genial intuitions, the new species is dedicated to him.

2. Descriptions of five New Species of Hæmogregarines from Snakes. By L. W. SAMBON, M.D., F.Z.S., and C. G. SELIGMANN, M.D., F.Z.S.*

[Received March 19, 1907.]

HÆMOGREGARINA POCOCKI Sambon.

Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 16 (March 26).

Habitat. Erythrocytes of Indian Python, *Python molurus* L.

Club-shaped, 14–16 μ long. Anterior extremity rounded, 3–15 μ broad. Posterior extremity attenuated and recurved. Cytoplasm more or less granular. Nucleus median or nearer posterior extremity, large, oval, and with coarse, deeply staining chromatin granules. Parasite lies parallel or obliquely to long axis of host-cell, of which it occupies about two-thirds, without causing much alteration beyond displacement of nucleus.

* [The complete account of the new species described in this communication appears here; but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' the species are distinguished by the name being underlined.—EDITOR.]